1: Jenness--89-90 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 426

"It is not unusual for friends and relatives to borrow from each other; the wife, for example, may often be seen wearing her husband's coat. If a woman has only one small lamp she will almost certainly borrow another from a neighbour to tide her over the winter. No payment is asked in such cases, although usually some trifle is given, or an extra portion of food sent over to the other hut. It is a curious thing, noticed also among Eskimos elsewhere (2), that if the borrower should lose or damage the article he makes no compensation of any kind; he merely expresses his regret at the loss and there the matter ends. Borrowed articles that have become damaged are usually not even mended before being returned to their owners. On the other hand, if an article, instead of being loaned, is offered as a gift, the recipient feels bound to make a return present of equal value, unless of course he declines to accept it altogether. At Lake Tahiryuak I shot three caribou which we were unable to take away with us, so, to prevent the carcasses from being wasted, I gave them to the two families of Prince Albert sound natives who were remaining there; each family visited me a few minutes later with an equivalent present. Normally among themselves a thing would not [90] be

---

"2. Boas, Bulletin A. M. N. H., Vol. XV, pt. II, p. 116."

offered unless it was expressly asked for, and then the transaction would become ordinary barter. In the summer of 1915 two families separated from our party for about a month. I gave one of the women some matches, thinking they would serve both families until we met again. The woman kept the matches herself, and refused to give any to her companion. I questioned Higilak about it, but she thought the woman had acted quite rightly: 'She is an Eskimo', she said, 'and we don't give presents like you white men.'"

291
[132]

[192]

[292]

Figure 19. Child's fawnskin cap. IV.D:951. 1/4

Caribou fur socks were worn in winter and summer alike, over the inner stocking. When the snow began to melt in the early spring, and both the outer stockings of caribou fur and the sealskin shoes gave place to sealskin boots, the Eskimo wore over these caribou fur socks other socks of sealskin (*pineqquk*), with the hair turned outside (Figure 17). Later in the season, again, when wandering inland over stony ground that was liable to blister the feet, they generally inserted socks of hairless sealskin (*kimitaituk*) between the other two (Figure 18). Both types of sealskin socks were made in exactly the same way as the caribou-fur ones.

Caps. Men very seldom wore caps, except the ceremonial caps for dances, but women used them occasionally, especially in summer when mosquitoes darkened the air, and children quite frequently at every season of the year. They were made generally from fawn or marmot fur, worn with the fur side outward; and in shape resembled a bonnet, often with lugs to protect the ears (Figure 19).

292

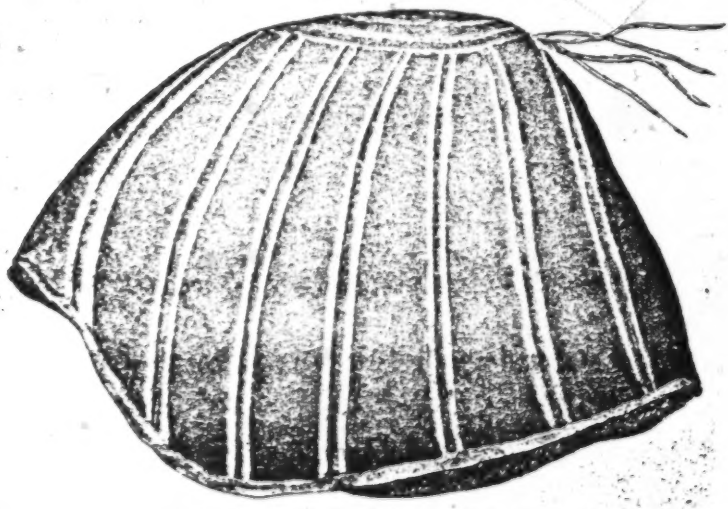

Figure 20. Dancing cap, of sealskin. IV.D:952 Approx. 1/2.

[554]
[426]

Dancing caps were luxuries restricted to influential natives, who nevertheless lent them freely to kinsmen, so that in the course of an evening's entertainment the same cap might appear on half a dozen heads, both men's and women's.

28: Jenness E-5 (1914-1916) 1946
ND8 Copper Eskimo ND8

534
422
[426] There was one drum, on the average, to every eight or ten families. The maker was also the owner; he kept it inside his house and carried it on his sled. The whole community, however, shared its possession and any man might borrow it at will.

524

Figure 186. Doll, of skin. IV.D.752. 1/2.

[868] *Dolls.* We may perhaps class dolls with the playthings, although the cutting out and sewing of costumes for them was a regular part of girls' education. I cannot remember that any had wooden faces; all that I recall were entirely of skin, from 6 inches to a foot long, and clothed as females, which was perhaps only natural, as the women's costume required rather more skill in tailoring than the men's. Figure 186 shows a typical specimen.